

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A method of detecting oxidants in a biological sample comprising:

adding a source of ferrous ions to said sample, whereby the presence of oxidants in said sample oxidize at least a portion of said ferrous ions to ferric ions;

adding a chromogenic compound to said sample, whereby said chromogenic compound reacts with at least a portion of any ferric ions present in said sample; and

detecting for the product of said chromogenic compound-ferric ion reaction; whereby the detection of said chromogenic compound-ferric ion reaction product indicates the presence of oxidants in said sample.

2. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said sample is a biological sample.

3. (previously presented) The method of claim 2 wherein said sample is urine.

4. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said source of ferrous ions is ferrous ammonium sulfate.

5. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said oxidants are selected from the group consisting of ferric, chromates, permanganates, iodates, periodates, oxychlorides, hydroperoxides, hydrogen peroxides, persulfates, oxone, *tert*-butyl hydrogen peroxide, cumene hydrogen peroxide, and nitrites.

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said chromogenic compound-ferric ion reaction product is a chromogen from chromogenic oxidation of said chromogenic compound.

7. (previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein said chromogenic compound is selected from the group consisting of 2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid), N,N-Dimethylphenylenediamine, and 2-Amino-p-cresol.
8. (previously presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said chromogen is detected visually.
9. (previously presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said chromogen is detected via spectrophotometric analysis.
10. (previously presented) The method of claim 4 wherein said ferrous ions are the product of dissolving ferrous ammonium sulfate in hydrochloric acid in the presence of vanadium.
11. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said chromogenic compound-ferric ion reaction product is a chromogenic complex.
12. (previously presented) The method of claim 11 wherein said chromogenic compound is selected from the group consisting of Xylenol orange, 8-Hydroxy-7-iodo-5-quinolinesulfonic acid, and 4,5-Dihydroxy-1,3-benzene-di-sulfonic acid.
13. (previously presented) The method of claim 12 wherein said chromogenic complex is detected visually.
14. (previously presented) The method of claim 12 wherein said chromogenic complex is detected via spectrophotometric means.
15. (previously presented) The method of claim 12 wherein said ferrous ion is present in excess.
16. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said detecting step comprises detecting a concentration of said reaction product.
17. (previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein said concentration is determined by comparing an intensity of said sample to intensities of standards having

known concentrations of oxidants.

18. (previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein said comparison is performed using spectrophotometric means.

19. (previously presented) A method of detecting adulteration of a urine sample comprising:

- adding a source of ferrous ions to a urine sample;
- adding a chromogenic compound to said urine sample;
- detecting the presence or absence of a chromogenic reaction product;
- determining a concentration of said chromogenic reaction product; and
- determining if said concentration signifies adulteration of said urine sample.

20. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said source of ferrous ions is ferrous ammonium sulfate.

21. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said chromogenic compound is selected from the group consisting of 2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid), N,N-Dimethylphenylenediamine, and 2-Amino-p-cresol, and wherein said chromogenic reaction product is a chromogenic oxidation product.

22. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said chromogenic compound is selected from the group consisting of Xylenol orange, 8-Hydroxy-7-iodo-5-quinolinesulfonic acid, and 4,5-Dihydroxy-1,3-benzene-di-sulfonic acid, and wherein said chromogenic reaction product is a chromogenic complex.

23. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said chromogenic reaction product is detected visually.

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said concentration of chromogenic reaction product is determined spectrophotometrically.

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25. (previously presented) The method of claim 24 wherein said concentration is determined in milliequivalents per liter of oxidants.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 25 wherein said milliequivalents per liter is based on comparison of said spectrophotometric results with standards having known milliequivalents per liter.

27. (previously presented) The method of claim 26 wherein said adulteration determination is based on comparison to an oxidizing property of unadulterated urine.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein said sample is determined to be adulterated if the oxidant concentration is determined to exceed 29 milliequivalents per liter.